

that he killed. Sgt. Smith estimates Mexican force in surrounding hills is about 500 to 600.

Sgt. Smith remained at Glenn Springs and is also wounded. There are also five civilians and one soldier missing. Carranza troops left Boquilla, Mexico, about fifteen days ago collecting all arms from the town and leaving no guard there. Mexicans while fighting were reported as shouting first "Viva Villa!" and then "Viva Carranza."

Information from Boquilla is meagre except regarding killing of Deemer. The garrison at Glenn Springs left their mounts and side arms. Private Cole was shot while attempting to get horses from the corral.

Gen. Bliss further announced that two troops of the Fourteenth Cavalry had been ordered to the scene from Fort Clark, Tex.

Officers at the War Department declared tonight that the Mexicans selected a vulnerable point for the raid. The lower tip of the Big Bend country is sparsely populated, and for that reason few American troops have been sent there, most of the Mexicans about fifty miles north of the border in this section along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

It is assumed here that the small force of American soldiers were taken off their guard owing to the fact that there never has been any disturbance of the kind before in this country and because of the absence of any reports to indicate the presence of bandits in the vicinity.

About three weeks ago a band of Villistas was reported in the vicinity of Ojinaga, a Carranza garrison on the Mexican side of the border about 100 miles west of Boquilla.

**More Troops Urged.**

At that time Representative Smith of Texas, representing the Sixteenth Congressional district, which includes the Big Bend area of Texas, urged the War Department to place additional troops there.

Gen. Funston reported, however, that an officer of his staff had made a special investigation of the situation and had advised him that the reports concerning the approach of Villistas toward the border were exaggerated.

Although it does not appear from Gen. Funston's report from what point on the Mexican side the raiders crossed, it is assumed here that they returned across the line into Mexico at Boquilla, Tex., which is opposite a town of the same name on the Mexican side. Boquilla, Mexico, is in Chihuahua, Carranza's home State, which the de facto authorities have claimed to have under complete control.

Strong apprehensions are expressed here over the fate of the soldiers and civilians reported missing in Funston's report. It is feared that if they were captured here they would have probably been put to death.

That the new raid may materially alter the situation with respect to the negotiations between the American Government and Carranza is regarded as likely, although the White House will make no comment whatever.

Gen. Bliss declined to say tonight whether he has received any advice today from Gen. Scott concerning the third conference, which, according to reports, the American Government with Gen. Obregon, Gen. Bliss explained that he is under strict instructions to send all such reports to the President, who has directed that nothing be done in the conferences be made public without his approval.

With the forces now in Mexico numbering close to 12,000 troops, the number of regular army soldiers left to guard the border line is less than 20,000.

**PLEADED FOR TROOPS.**

Residents of Reagan Appealed to Funston and the State.

MARATHON, Tex., May 7.—The bodies of three American troops have been brought here by motor truck from the south. They were killed in a raid by Mexicans on an outpost of the Fourteenth Cavalry at Glenn Springs, Tex.

Only recently the people of Presidio, opposite Ojinaga, petitioned Gen. Funston for more troops, which he denied them. Then in a public communication to the El Paso Herald they petitioned for Texas troops. There are mines and battle ratchets scattered throughout the vast region protected only by a few American troops and hundreds of Americans live in the district.

**HOW THE LAND LIES.**

Boquilla, Where Bandits Crossed, 200 Miles From El Paso.

Boquilla, miles from which the Mexicans crossed the border on their mission of assassination and destruction, is about 200 miles southeast of El Paso as the crow flies. It is in Brewster county just over the Rio Grande opposite the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, and is about 25 miles from the border according to the national census.

Boquilla lies about eighty-three miles from El Paso, the county seat of Brewster, and is sixty-three miles southeast of Marathon, the town where the bodies of the slain Americans were taken.

Alpine is the county seat of the Southern Pacific and Marathon is four stations to the east on the same railroad. Lewis J. Shreve, director of traffic for the Southern Pacific, said in a letter home in Brooklyn last night that Alpine is practically a railroad settlement. City, Mexico, is the terminus of the Southern Pacific. Marathon, Mr. Shreve said, is a comparatively unimportant place.

Alpine had a population of 500 in 1910 and Marathon a population of 300 in that year. El Paso is the banking point for both villages.

**GUARD AND RANGERS READY.**

Texas Governor Holds State Forces for Report.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 7.—The Texas National Guard and the Rangers have been ordered to be in readiness for immediate action by Governor Ferguson, pending official reports from the Mexican raid at Glenn Springs.

Capt. Fox and a company of Texas Rangers stationed at Marfa, Tex., have been ordered to the scene of the raid for the purpose of securing full details. The action of Gov. Ferguson will depend entirely on the reports from Capt. Fox.

**FRITZ DUQUESNE WOUNDED.**

Not Killed by South American Indians, as Reported.

MONTROVIA, May 7.—Capt. Fritz Duquesne, explorer and soldier of fortune, who was recently reported as killed in a battle with Indians on the Amazon frontier, was not killed, but was seriously wounded, according to word received today. Troops found Capt. Duquesne at Rio Pilemazo and said he had been sent to him. It is expected that he will recover.

Capt. Duquesne was wounded in an encounter in which his command attacked and defeated a band of Indians.

**SHACKLETON RELIEF PLANNED.**

Great Britain to Organize Expedition, is Reported.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, May 8.—The Government, according to the Daily Chronicle, has decided to organize forthwith a Shackleton relief expedition.

## VILLA BEGAN RAIDS TWO MONTHS AGO

Band Killed 19 Civilians and Seven U. S. Troopers at Columbus, N. M.

LEFT 50 DEAD BEHIND

It was just two months ago to-morrow that Francisco Villa, heading a band of bloodthirsty Mexicans, sneaked past the American troops near the international line three miles from Columbus, N. M., slipped into the town and killed nineteen Americans, including seven United States troopers, and wounded at least a score in a running fight before he was driven out with his raiders.

Incidentally they destroyed many buildings by fire and escaped with much loot, including some of Uncle Sam's cavalry horses, but left behind them more than fifty dead. At least seventy-five more Mexicans were killed on their own soil as the pursuing American troopers drove them into the interior.

It was clearly established by the statements of wounded Villistas that Villa raised his followers to a high pitch of frenzy against the United States by saying: "The United States is trying to swallow Mexico and we want to choose them as much as possible."

"Death to Americans," was the slogan adopted by the bandit as he started his hordes over the border.

The Thirteenth Cavalry, in camp near the town, was not expecting trouble and was not alerted. On the following day it was stationed near the border or the town itself. The Mexicans got into the town before the troopers, none of whom had their arms at hand, knew what was going on.

A sentry discovered them and gave the alarm, but the raiders had been at the town for some time, shooting and robbing citizens and pillaging and looting for almost an hour before the American troops cleaned them up in most effective style and sent them scurrying back over the border.

The lives of many Mexicans were saved because one of Uncle Sam's machine guns got plugged and wouldn't shoot.

Notice was served on Gen. Carranza on the day of the raid that American troops would be sent into Mexico in pursuit of the bandit. On the following day President Wilson ordered approximately 5,000 troops into Mexico on a punitive expedition "to disperse or capture the Villa forces," and Congress gave its approval.

Carranza issued a manifesto that the Mexican Government would not grant the United States the right to go into Mexican territory with an armed force unless under a reciprocal treaty by which the Mexicans could come into this country in like manner.

Mobilizing began at once and troops were moved across the border in less than a week.

About a month after the raid Carranza asked for the withdrawal of the troops, but the hunt for Villa has been kept up ever since with frequent clashes between the Americans and the Mexican bandits. There has been much parleying between the State Department and Carranza, and the situation is still unsettled, with administration wavering for Carranza's O. K. on the tentative agreement drawn up by Gen. Scott and Carranza's commander, Gen. Obregon.

**CARRANZA WANTS TO CHANGE AGREEMENT**

Sends Proposal Regarding Withdrawal of U. S. Troops to Washington.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

MEXICO CITY, May 7.—Certain proposals for changes in the Scott-Obregon agreement have been forwarded to Washington by Carranza, according to a statement made by the First Chief Secretary, G. Ligarte, tonight. Beyond expressing belief that the proposals are as will find ready acceptance at Washington, no official statement as to their character was obtainable. Grounds exist for the belief, however, that the proposals cover details of the gradual withdrawal of American forces from the border, which was officially declared today that Pablo Lopez was given a hearing at Chihuahua city, and that he declared that he attacked Columbus on Villa's orders, and he himself was wounded in one of the barracks where the Americans were quartered. Lopez declared he heard Villa swear never to return to the United States, and he had determined to use his last cartridge on himself if his escape was cut off.

Carranza has issued a decree permitting the payment of the national debt in gold currency instead of the national gold coin, as heretofore ordered, the officials taking 10 pesos of currency as equivalent to a peso in gold. This measure is designed to uphold the value of currency.

An official despatch from Chihuahua city says that the American forces at Namiqupa remain inactive.

**U. S. CAN LEARN FROM AUSTRIA.**

Kingdom's Red Cross, Unprepared for War, Was Swamped.

The American Red Cross, now endeavoring to enlist 1,000,000 members, points to the situation in which the Austrian Red Cross found itself at the start of the great war. Count Rudolph Traun, president of the Austrian Red Cross, has written an article for the American Red Cross Magazine, in which he said in part:

"The Austrian Red Cross was not prepared for war. No soldier in Austria-Hungary believed that it was probable, or even possible, then all of a sudden the conflagration burst upon us and we knew, like the American people, that we had been caught napping. Let not the American people go through the same experience.

"I hope America will have no war, but I trust just the same that the American Red Cross and the American people will profit from our experience and prepare in time of peace for the emergencies of war."

"When the war broke out the Austrian Red Cross had no hospitals, only a handful of physicians, and hardly any professional nurses. Overnight our work assumed proportions we had never dreamed of. Wounded soldiers came crowding back from the front. The military hospitals were filled almost before we knew it, and thousands of other wounded men had to be taken care of."

He says that the Vienna Central Committee has as far spent about \$2,000,000, much of which came from the United States, and that quantities of sanitary material were also sent from the United States.

## MANY MEXICANS FEAR NEW REPRISALS WHEN TROOPS GO

Natives Expect Both Carranzistas and Villistas Will Punish Them for Aiding "Invaders"—Americans Will Follow Army to the Border.

By GEORGE H. CLEMENTS, Special Correspondent to THE SUN. HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY NEAR NAMIQUIPA, Mexico, April 27, via Columbus, N. M., May 7.—It is true that Villa has not been taken either dead or alive, but it is equally true that numerous bands of Villa's followers have been dispersed and it is contended by many, judging from what we read in the occasion, that the American newspapers which they way into camp, that all we were expected to do was to "disperse" such bands of alleged Villistas as might be met. The American press, however, is not the kind that having done its duty, there is no further work in Mexico for American soldiers.

If the Americans are ordered to return to American soil, as now seems possible, the question very naturally arises: What will be the effect upon the Mexican mind of the American press? The Mexican public, represented by the people, and what will be the fate of Americans who attempt to remain in the republic with the business built up under treaty rights and which they were compelled to abandon as the result of the revolutions which have raged during the past five years?

There are thousands of Americans vitally interested who know much more about Mexico as a result of this expedition than they ever would have known if the expedition had not been undertaken and they know some of the reasons for the state of approximate anarchy which exists in this land of opportunity.

**Vote for Land Owners' Men.**

These men admit that they went through the form of electing their own representatives to the State legislature and their own tax assessors and their own judges and other local officers, but they also admitted that they voted for men named by the land owners through their fear that if they did not they would be driven from their little leaseholds as many of their fellows. Older than the others, had been driven only to become outlaws with no voice on the range, while the poorer paid taxes upon less than one-tenth of the value of what he claimed as his share of the crops grown, or the increase of the herds and none upon the land.

**Fight for the Love of It.**

Among those thousands are men who, before they came into the country, were inclined to believe that the lower classes of Mexicans were simply in revolt for love of fighting and not because they had any wrongs which required righting or which could be righted by resort to arms.

Some of these men have traveled on horseback or on foot from the border to Columbus, N. M., to San Antonio, Mexico, a distance of more than 300 miles, and in all that great stretch of country, including some of the finest farming lands under the sun, they have been on the lands of but five owners except a few acres owned by the Mormon colonies.

The five owners referred to are the Palomas Land and Cattle Company, the Carrizal Land and Cattle Company, Gen. Luis Terrazas, the Hearst estate, and the Zuloaga estate. The lands of the latter extended for many miles south of the 300-mile limit mentioned above.

It has been noticed that on some of the estates mentioned the peons are housed in huts, and in some cases the houses are of stone and have the amenities of a house. In the 300 miles traveled no life was found in which there was a single house other than a dirt floor or in which there was a cooking stove.

The fertile lands filled by these veritable hordes, and the great number of rare instances of peaceful status and harmony with bunches of buff.

It is said that the Mexicans are not competent to bring order out of the chaos which now exists in every part of the country, and that it may be true, will now be bettered in any degree by the present temporary invasion of the richest State of the republic. This is the question which ever comes up for discussion. In this search for Villa and his sympathizers occasions have arisen when it was necessary that hardship be visited in some form upon some of the country.

These hardships will be remembered not only by those upon whom they have been visited, but by every Mexican who may hear of them, and it may be hoped that this expedition is being undertaken that reprisals will be made upon any who may claim American citizenship and who may attempt to live in an invaded section for many years hereafter.

That this is true is known and is talked about by every American having even the slightest knowledge of Mexican character. If this expedition is withdrawn with the mere dispersal of the alleged forces of the man believed to be

**Bandits Kill Five SCOTT AND OBREGON IN RAID ON TEXAS AGAIN FAIL TO AGREE**

Continued from First Page.

bandits and of protecting the distressed ranchers and small settlements.

Much anxiety is felt in the Big Bend country for the safety of the American residents of Presidio, opposite Ojinaga. No word has come from there since Friday morning.

Unquestionably the bandits turned south and to the border after they burned Deemer's store, and are probably miles into their own country by this time and hiding in the mountains. This is Gen. Funston's belief, but he has taken whatever action was possible.

The general's first report came from Major Oran B. Myer, commanding a squadron of the Fourteenth Cavalry with headquarters at Marfa. Major Myer reported that three soldiers were killed, two wounded and four missing. Gen. Funston then gave Col. Sibbey command of the new expeditionary force, telling him merely to "go after" the bandits, and not forbidding him to enter Mexico.

It is believed here that if Sibbey's force comes into touch with the bandits near the border that he will not hesitate to cross the frontier and carry the chase into Mexico.

The first detachment of pursuers, Troop A of the Fourteenth Cavalry, left Alpine early this morning. Everything will have to be done on horseback, as there are no motor trucks and no automobiles of any sort that can be used by the army.

Effort will be made to get road action. The first detachment of pursuers, Troop A of the Fourteenth Cavalry, left Alpine early this morning. Everything will have to be done on horseback, as there are no motor trucks and no automobiles of any sort that can be used by the army.

Subsequently, Gen. Obregon called into conference Gen. Calles of Sonora and Gen. Garcia, Mexican Consul at El Paso. They discussed the situation arising out of the Brewster county raid. Gen. Scott and Gen. Funston returned to their private car, where they waited for more details of the raid and planned the direction of pursuit troops. Both were unmistakably concerned over the situation.

## PARIS PRESS SCORNS THE GERMAN REPLY

Commentators Poke Jibes at It, but Refrain From Giving Advice.

"BARGAIN" DWELT UPON

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, May 7.—The Paris morning papers again devote much space to comment on the German note to the United States. The comments generally are courteous in tone toward the United States, the papers refraining from advising President Wilson too pointedly as to the course he better should take.

The *Matin* calls attention to the differences in wording between the text of the note as sent out by the Wolff Agency and the translation published in the United States and France. "The former," it says, "is ruder and harsher."

The editorial expresses the opinion that the vast majority of Americans will be unable to endure "further German trickery," and urges the French not to permit their judgment of the United States to be affected by reports from pro-German sources, which "indicate that a small interested minority is satisfied with the note."

**Addressed to Two Publics.**

The *Journal* finds the arguments in the note so confusedly addressed to the two publics, German and American, that it hesitates to draw conclusions.

The paper says that the case "might have been delicate if presented in insinuating terms and well chosen arguments appealing to the sensitive natures which exist in the United States." It adds:

"But the necessity of humoring the self-respect of the German nation and its ruler is imposed, a method of reasoning directly opposed to the American thesis."

Alfred Capus in the *Figaro* attributes the "German" note to a desire to impress the German public.

M. Reinach in the *Figaro* admits the "cleverness" of the note and sees in it "an effort to convince the Americans that Germany is yielding when in reality she is conceding nothing."

He assumes that the fresh German offensive against Verdun is intended to impress the United States.

Stephen Pichon in *Le Petit Journal* expresses the opinion that it is impossible that President Wilson should be deceived by the German note, which is a recognition of her right to take reprisals against the blockade.

Gustave Hervé, resuming publication of *Le Libre*, which was seized yesterday, says that "only a miracle can avert war."

**Sees German "Irony."**

*L'Humanite* expresses doubt whether the German note is a State document, fully satisfying the American demands, especially as a certain amount of irony is shown toward a great nation still to avoid in warfare.

"The reply," *L'Humanite* says, "shows that Germany would have shown greater opposition if she had felt stronger enough to ignore the American note." "The note's references to offers of peace are most interesting. It is a good chance for the Allies to set forth in an opportunity to receive a soundly and openly Austro-German opinion."

He sees the beginning of a moral defeat in the note's "complaining tone."

The *Revue* says: "The American public's reception of the note before making predictions and expressing curiosity whether Ambassador Gerard has received communications from the Kaiser which may have an influence on President Wilson."

The *Gauche* thinks that the object of the German note is to create in American public opinion for support, particularly among the fraction of Democrats who are secretly distrustful of the Allies and are secretly distrustful of the Allies and are secretly distrustful of the Allies.

"The notes' subtle perfidy," the *Gauche* adds, "might be dangerous leading to our clumsy brutality."

"Germany is trying to make the United States take the initiative if a future is inevitable."

*Le Temps* discounts the importance of the note and says: "Watch Verdun!"

**Prof. Baldwin Interviewed.**

The *Paris Post* interviewed Prof. Mark Baldwin, one of the American survivors of the Sussex, and asked him what he had told his institute colleagues yesterday, namely, that the reply is unsatisfactory, and that it proposes an absolute ultimatum to Germany. Prof. Baldwin said he assumed that America would not be duped, but would declare herself as dissatisfied with the note.

"The reply gives the impression of being a heavy compilation drawn up by a committee. All the arguments are in a confused and hazy manner, ready advanced in previous readings are again found in it, some grievances against the United States being worked in."

The *Temps* first takes up Germany's argument that the torpedoing of merchantmen is a reprisal against England, and refers to it as a "sentimental question."

"The Teuton reprisals have already cost the lives of several thousand non-combatants and at least 300 citizens of neutral nations," says the *Temps*. "Americans have been assassinated. Berlin declares that this is a just punishment for the measures of stopping submarine warfare and starving the empire's civil population."

"The application of the blockade as regulated by the British orders in council was discussed in the German press, not by the life of a single person. The reproach that President Wilson lavishes sympathy on the victims of submarines by insisting on the theory of 'innocent' ships, moreover, is inconsistent with the facts, the Admiral Gartermann having been torpedoed before the blockade had been proclaimed."

"Germany's promised accession to observe international law within and without the naval zone depends upon the renunciation of the advantages of the matter of the sea which the German fleet does not dare dispute in loyal combat."

The sole price at which Germany renounces her wholesale assassinations at sea. It is not clear in what respect the present offers differ from the promises made by Germany to Ambassador von Bernstorff to Secretary of State Lansing, beyond stating precisely that the engagement not to torpedo merchantmen without warning was never meant for the neutral zone.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York at the close of business May 1, 1916

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	\$50,548,245.71
Acceptances of other banks discounted	489,769.13
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	3,214.70
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	640,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	1,980,442.87
Short time securities	3,945,165.54
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	\$210,000.00
All other stocks	36,300.00
Due from banks and bankers (net)	2,967,287.19
Checks and other cash items	258,837.76
Exchanges for Clearing House	8,180,944.44
Notes of other national banks	23,850.00
Federal Reserve notes	65,680.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	\$5,913,416.12
Specie in vault	8,211,546.85
Legal-tender notes in vault	1,618,905.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and Due from U. S. Treasurer	197,000.00
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit	9,158,526.35
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances"	1,812,960.92
Total	\$106,262,092.58

State of New York, } ss: I, Rollin P. Grant, President of the above-named bank, do County of New York, } solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixth day of May, 1916.  
E. D. Junior, Notary Public.

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$4,000,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000,000.00
Undivided profits	\$887,465.07
Reserved for taxes	24,707.22
Reserved for expense	10,746.64
Circulating notes	610,000.00
Due to banks and bankers (net)	\$45,595,835.51
Individual deposits subject to check	37,336,599.98
Dividends unpaid	2,160.00
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	163,033.16
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	114,983.23
Certified checks	996,301.30
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,255,665.21
Letters of Credit	86,464,578.39
Cash Letters of Credit or Travelers' Checks outstanding	9,395,642.98
Acceptances based on imports and exports	25,991.36
Total	\$106,262,092.58

## DELAYS ACCEPTANCE PASTORS PREACH ON OF BERLIN'S REPLY NOTE AND LUSITANIA

Dr. Frank M. Goodchild Criticizes President for "Nerveless" Policy.

GERMAN VIEW IS TOLD

Several clergymen discussed with their pupils yesterday the recent German note and the Lusitania disaster. Possibly the most heated of these sermons was that delivered last night by the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Goodchild, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, West Eighty-ninth street. His topic was "Remember the Lusitania."

"A year ago when the Lusitania was murdered," said the President's secretary, "the President was considering the matter very seriously and very calmly," the preacher said. "His calmness was proved by the fact that it took him six long days to put pen to paper and express a judgment that an average man could reach in six minutes. Had the President been as prompt as a year ago we would have been as near a settlement as we are to-day."

Indeed, conditions are in a worst state to-day than ever for the thing has reached its climax in our receiving from the murderer of our citizens the most insulting note ever sent by one nation to another. But there is very respect that the President will not merely allow his country to be subjected to this new indignity. Such abject supineness, such utter nervelessness, such a lack of moral vigor, we never saw in so high a place in our country before.

**Contagious, He Says.**

"And this wretched spirit is contagious. The moral tone of the whole country has perceptibly deteriorated during the most shameful year of America's history. We can now see women disfigured, temples ruthlessly burned, and have not the slightest stirring of moral indignation."

If Americans, following the President's lead, come to the place where their sole thought is not to expose their own personal persons, if they can never see anything worth fighting for, and always consult only their own comfort in doing things, and would rather sell out the whole cause of right than suffer annoyance themselves, then American citizenship is no longer worth having."

The Rev. Dr. J. R. Remondy, pastor of St. James' Lutheran Church, rejoiced that Germany's note was such that it is a universal view that both parties express Pacific desires."

**CALL FOR A BREAK.**

2,500 Bostonians Urge Wilson to Sever Diplomatic Relations.

Boston, May 7.—A meeting was held in Tremont Temple this afternoon in memory of the victims of the Lusitania disaster. More than 2,500 persons present voted that President Wilson be urged to sever diplomatic relations with Germany immediately. There were only twelve dissenting votes recorded. The audience agreed to send the following resolution to the President:

"Be it hereby resolved that President Wilson be urged to break off diplomatic relations with Germany which refused for a year to disavow the breaches of international law and humanity involved in the crime of the Lusitania, which has refused his just demand for the cessation of unlawful torpedoing of merchant ships and killing innocent non-combatants, and which in its latest note made a menacing offer to compliance under conditions ignominious in suggestion and impossible to fulfill."

The resolution was signed by Prof. William Roscoe Thayer as chairman of the Citizens League for America and the Allies, under whose auspices the meeting was held.

**Norwegian Steamer Sunk.**

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, May 7.—The small Norwegian steamer *Sped* has been sunk. Eight of her crew were landed. Five others are missing.

## HALL'S BEDDING The Standard of Quality

An uncovered spring showing the arrangement of Springs in Hall's Box Springs. Spirals are of highest quality spring wire, securely corded with highest quality of spring twine, with eight knots to each spiral and fastened to tan edge with Hall's patent wire clamps which are guaranteed to loosen—some of the reasons why Hall's Box Springs outlast any springs made.

We sell everything in Bedding. FRANK A. HALL & SONS Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding. 25 West 45th St.

**Recent Importations 70 New Styles 865 Suits, \$25**

These materials, strictly fast colors, were purchased at much less than to-day's market, and represent exceptional values. There are Homespuns, Crashes, Fancy Chevots, Fancy Silk Mixtures and Blue and Gray Serges to select from. Suit to measure, \$25;

**Coat and Trousers, \$22.50**

**Arnheim**

Broadway and Ninth Street 30 E. 42nd Street Bet. Fifth and Mad. Aves.

**Exclusively Custom Made Clothes \$20 to \$50**